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NEWS	14	MAY	15	INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB enhanced with Chinese legal status data
NEWS	1.5	MAY	28	CAS databases on STN enhanced with NANO super role in
				records back to 1992
NEWS	16	JUN	01	CAS REGISTRY Source of Registration (SR) searching enhanced on STN
NEWS	17	JUN	26	NUTRACEUT and PHARMAML no longer updated
NEWS	18	JUN		IMSCOPROFILE now reloaded monthly
NEWS	19	JUN	29	EPFULL adds Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation (SLART) to AB, MCLM, and TI fields
NEWS	20	JUL	09	PATDPAFULL adds Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation (SLART) to AB, CLM, MCLM, and TI fields
NEWS	21	JUL	14	USGENE enhances coverage of patent sequence location
NEWS	22	JUL	07	(PSL) data
NEWS		JUL		CA/CAplus enhanced with new citing references GBFULL adds patent backfile data to 1855
NEWS		JUL		USGENE adds bibliographic and sequence information
NEWS		JUL		EPFULL adds first-page images and applicant-cited
NEWS	23	OOL	20	references
NEWS	26	JUL	28	INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB add Russian legal status data
NEWS	EXP	RESS		26 09 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.4, CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 06 APRIL 2009.
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=> s mitemcinal/cn

1 MITEMOINAL/CN

=> d 11

- ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
- 154738-42-8 REGISTRY RN
- ED Entered STN: 03 May 1994
- Erythromycin, 8,9-didehydro-N-demethyl-9-deoxo-6,11-dideoxy-6,9-epoxy-12-0methyl-N-(1-methylethyl)-11-oxo- (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

- CN 6,15-Dioxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadecane, erythromycin deriv.
- OTHER NAMES:
- CN Mitemcinal
- FS STEREOSEARCH
- C40 H69 N O12 ME
- CI COM

SR CA

STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, EMBASE, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, PROWIT, PROUSDDR, RTECS\*, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPATZ, USPATFULL

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22 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
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=> s 11

22 L1

=> s 12 and (constipation or dyschezia)

5461 CONSTIPATION 8 DYSCHEZIA

L3 1 L2 AND (CONSTIPATION OR DYSCHEZIA)

=> d 13

ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

2007:1179963 CAPLUS AN

DN 149:323647

ΤI Mitemcinal (GM-611), an orally active motilin agonist, facilitates

defecation in rabbits and dogs without causing loose stools

Sudo, H.; Ozaki, K.; Muramatsu, H.; Kamei, K.; Yogo, K.; Cynshi, O.; Koga, ΑU H.; Itoh, Z.; Omura, S.; Takanashi, H.

CS Fuji-Gotemba Research Laboratories, Chugai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Gotemba, Shizuoka, Japan

SO Neurogastroenterology & Motility (2007), 19(4), 318-326

CODEN: NMOTEK; ISSN: 1350-1925

Blackwell Publishing Ltd. DT Journal

LA English

PB

OSC.G 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS) RE.CNT 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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L4 SEL L1 1- CHEM : 2 TERMS

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S L4

L5 114 L4

=> s 15 and (constipation or dyschezia)

13 L5 AND (CONSTIPATION OR DYSCHEZIA)

=> dup rem 16

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6 12 DUP REM L6 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d 17 1-12 ibib abs

ANSWER 1 OF 12 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights

reserved on STN ACCESSION NUMBER:

2009054854 EMBASE TITLE: Gastroparesis: Current diagnostic challenges and management

considerations.

AUTHOR: Waseem, Shamaila CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatric Gastroenterology Hepatology and Nutrition, University of Florida, 1600 SW Archer Rd.,

Gainesville, FL 32610, United States.

AUTHOR: Moshiree, Baharak; Draganov, Peter V., Dr. (correspondence) CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Gastroenterology Hepatology and Nutrition, University of Florida, 600 SW Archer Rd., Gainesville, FL

32610, United States. dragapv@medicine.ufl.edu

SOURCE: World Journal of Gastroenterology, (7 Jan 2009) Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 25-37.

Refs: 130

ISSN: 1007-9327 CODEN: WJGAF2

PUBLISHER: WJG Press, P.O. Box 2345, Beijing, 100023, China.

COUNTRY: China

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)

FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology

037 Drug Literature Index

038 Adverse Reactions Titles

048 Gastroenterology

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Feb 2009

Last Updated on STN: 20 Feb 2009

AB Gastroparesis refers to abnormal gastric motility characterized by delayed gastric emptying in the absence of mechanical obstruction. The most

common etiologies include diabetes, post-surgical and idiopathic. The most common symptoms are nausea, vomiting and epigastric pain.

most common symptoms are nausea, vomiting and epigastric pain. Gastroparesis is estimated to affect 4% of the population and symptomatology may range from little effect on daily activity to severe disability and frequent hospitalizations. The gold standard of diagnosis is solid meal gastric scintigraphy. Treatment is multimodal and includes dietary modification, prokinetic and anti-emetic medications, and surgical interventions. New advances in drug therapy, and gastric electrical stimulation techniques have been introduced and might provide new hope to patients with refractory gastroparesis. In this comprehensive review, we discuss gastroparesis with emphasis on the latest developments; from the perspective of the practicing clinician. .COPYRGT. 2009 The WJG Press and Baishideng. All rights reserved.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 12 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights

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PUBLISHER:

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008526761 EMBASE

TITLE: Prokinetics and fundic relaxants in upper functional GI

disorders.

AUTHOR: Tack, Jan (correspondence)

CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Gastroenterological Research, K.U. Leuven,

Belgium. Jan. Tack@med.kuleuven.ac.be

SOURCE: Current Opinion in Pharmacology, (December 2008) Vol. 8,

No. 6, pp. 690-696. Refs: 73

ISSN: 1471-4892 CODEN: COPUBK

Elsevier Ltd, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford, OX5 1GB,

United Kingdom.

PUBLISHER IDENT.: \$ 1471-4892(08)00157-4

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)

FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology

037 Drug Literature Index

038 Adverse Reactions Titles

048 Gastroenterology

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Dec 2008

Last Updated on STN: 5 Dec 2008

AB Gastrointestinal prokinetics are a heterogeneous class of drugs that stimulate smooth muscle contractions to enhance gastric emptying and intestinal transit. Recently studied prokinetics include antidopaminergic agents (itopride), serotonergic agents (tegaserod and others), and motilin receptor agonists and ghrelin receptor agonists (mitemcinal,

TZP101). It has been difficult to establish symptomatic benefit with prokinetic drugs in gastroparesis and functional dyspepsia, because of

pathophysiological heterogeneity of the patient populations, a lack of well-accepted endpoints, and inconsistent relationships between changes in motor function and symptomatic outcome. Fundic relaxant drugs are a recent different approach to treatment of gastric motility disorders. Recently studied drugs include drugs under investigation including nitrates, serotonin reuptake blockers, 5-HT(1A) receptor agonists (buspirone and R137696), and muscarinc M1/M2 receptor antagonists (acotiamide or Z-338). .COPYRGT. 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 12 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007582821 EMBASE

TITLE: Emerging drugs for postoperative ileus.

AUTHOR: Greenwood-Van Meerveld, Beverley, Dr. (correspondence)

CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Oklahoma Health Science Center, VA Medical
Center, Oklahoma Center for Neuroscience, Oklahoma City, OK

73104, United States. Beverley-Greenwood@ouhsc.edu

AUTHOR: Greenwood-Van Meerveld, Beverley, Dr. (correspondence)

CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Oklahoma Health Science Center, VA Medical Center, Research Administration, 921 NE 13th Street,

Oklahoma City, OK 73104, United States. Beverley-Greenwood@ouhsc.edu

SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Emerging Drugs, (Nov 2007) Vol. 12, No.

4, pp. 619-626.

Refs: 73 ISSN: 1472-8214 CODEN: EOEDA3

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index

038 Adverse Reactions Titles 048 Gastroenterology

006 Internal Medicine

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Dec 2007

Last Updated on STN: 27 Dec 2007

AB Postoperative ileus (POI) is an impairment of coordinated gastrointestinal (GI) motility that develops as a consequence of abdominal surgery and is a major factor contributing to patient morbidity and prolonged hospitalization. Although the origin and cause of POI are poorly understood, it is known that abnormal G1 motility associated with delayed gastric emptying and intestinal transit is a major factor leading to abdominal bloating, vomiting and lack of defecation. Furthermore, opioid drugs such as morphine, used for the management of postoperative pain, cause inhibition of bowel transit. Proposed mechanisms of POI include the stimulation of neuronal responses, such as excitation of afferent neurons and activation of noradrenergic, non-adrenergic and non-cholinergic neuronal pathways, as well as the induction of an intestinal inflammatory response. The development of new pharmacological strategies to prevent or reduce the frequency of POI is very important as existing approaches do not offer relief for most patients. This review describes emerging therapeutics that may advance the care of patients with POI. .COPYRGT. 2007 Informa UK Ltd.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 12 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN DUPLICATE 1 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007152495 EMBASE

TITLE: Mitemcinal (GM-611), an orally active motilin

agonist, facilitates defecation in rabbits and dogs without

causing loose stools.

AUTHOR: Sudo, H.; Ozaki, K.; Muramatsu, H.; Kamei, K.; Yogo, K.; Cynshi, O.; Koqa, H.; Takanashi, H. (correspondence)

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fuji-Gotemba Research Laboratories, Chugai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Gotemba, Shizuoka, Japan. takanashihsn@chuqai-ph

arm.co.jp AUTHOR: Itoh, Z.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Gunma University, Maebashi, Gunma, Japan,

AUTHOR:

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kitasato Institute, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Omura, S. AUTHOR: Takanashi, H. (correspondence)

CORPORATE SOURCE: Targeted Disease Areas Department, Chugai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., 1-1 Nihonbashi-Muromachi 2-Chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

103-8324, Japan. takanashihsn@chugai-pharm.co.jp

SOURCE: Neurogastroenterology and Motility, (Apr 2007) Vol. 19, No.

4, pp. 318-326.

Refs: 40

ISSN: 1350-1925 E-ISSN: 1365-2982 CODEN: NMOTEK

United Kingdom COUNTRY: DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology

037 Drug Literature Index

048 Gastroenterology English

LANGUAGE: SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Apr 2007

Last Updated on STN: 19 Apr 2007

The effects of mitemcinal (GM-611), an orally active motilin agonist, on defecation were investigated in rabbits and dogs.

In normal rabbits, within 0-3 h of dosing, orally administered mitemcinal

(2.5-10 mg kg(-1)) increased stool weight in a dose-dependent manner without causing loose stools. Sennoside (12-48 mg kg(-1)) also

facilitated defecation within 2-9 h of oral administration, but the stools were significantly loosened. In the morphine-induced constipation model, the stool weight of morphine-treated rabbits (1 mg kg(-1)) was only

37.5% of that of untreated animals. Mitemcinal (0.5-20 mg

kg(-1)) dose-dependently increased stool weight without increasing stool

water content. At the highest dose of mitemcinal, stool weight recovered to 83.9% of that of untreated animals. In normal dogs,

mitemcinal (0.3-3 mg kg(-1)) reduced the time to first bowel movement after oral administration without inducing diarrhoea at any dose.

These results indicate that mitemcinal facilitates defecation

without inducing severe diarrhoea. It is suggested that mitemcinal may be a novel therapeutic agent for

constipation that enables easier control of the timing of

defecation because of the early onset and short duration of its action, compared with sennoside. .COPYRGT. 2007 The Authors.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008290814 EMBASE

TITLE: Novel approaches and clinical opportunity for

gastrointestinal prokinetic drugs.

Borman, Richard A.; Sanger, Gareth J. (correspondence) AUTHOR: CORPORATE SOURCE: Immuno Inflammation CEDD, GlaxoSmithKline, Stevenage,

Hertfordshire SG1 2NY, United Kingdom, gareth i sanger@gsk.

SOURCE: Drug Discovery Today: Therapeutic Strategies, (Sep 2007)

Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 165-170. Refs: 42

ISSN: 1740-6773

PUBLISHER IDENT .: S 1740-6773(07)00029-0

COUNTRY:

United Kingdom DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)

FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology 037 Drug Literature Index

038 Adverse Reactions Titles

048 Gastroenterology 052 Toxicology

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Jul 2008

Last Updated on STN: 2 Jul 2008

Drugs which increase gastrointestinal (GI) motility are needed by many different patients where transit of intraluminal contents is reduced by disease, drugs or medical procedures. GI prokinetic drug classes include those which enhance gastric emptying (in particular, motilin and ghrelin receptor agonists) and those which increase transit through the intestine (e.g. 5-HT(4) and guanylate cyclase-C receptor agonists, and activators of CLC-2 chloride channels). The potential utility of these new agents is reviewed. .COPYRGT. 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007289663 EMBASE

TITLE: Therapeutic approaches towards the treatment of

gastroinstestinal disorders.

AUTHOR: Collingwood, Steve; Witherington, Jason

SOURCE: Drug News and Perspectives, (Mar 2007) Vol. 20, No. 2, pp. 139-144.

ISSN: 0214-0934 CODEN: DNPEED

COUNTRY: Spain

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article; (Conference paper)

FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology

> 037 Drug Literature Index

048 Gastroenterology

LANGUAGE: English SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Jul 2007

Last Updated on STN: 9 Jul 2007

AR The Society for Medicines Research gathered an international panel of speakers and about 60 delegates for their symposium September 21, 2006, on Therapeutic Approaches Towards the Treatment of Gastroinstestinal Disorders, at the National Heart and Lung Institute, in London, U.K. focus of the conference was to discuss therapeutic strategies taken towards the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease, acid-related disorders and irritable bowel syndrome. Key note lectures addressed the development of tegaserod, a 5-HT(4) receptor agonist, for the treatment of constipation dominant irritable bowel syndrome (clBS), the use of tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$  (TNF $\alpha$ ) inhibitors in the treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases, including Crohn's disease, the development of effective inhibitors of gastric acid secretion, the role of α(4)β(7) integrin in the development of Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, the parts played by the neuropeptides ghrelin and motilin in the control of gastrointestinal motility, and the role of bacteria in functional gastrointestinal disease. .COPYRGT. 2007 Prous

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006605256 EMBASE

Science. All rights reserved.

TITLE: An update on autonomic neuropathy affecting the

gastrointestinal tract.

AUTHOR: Horowitz, Michael, Dr. (correspondence)

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, University of Adelaide, Royal

Adelaide Hospital, North Terrace, Adelaide, SA 5000,

Australia. michael.horowitz@adelaide.edu.au

AUTHOR: Phillips, Liza K.; Rayner, Christopher K.; Jones, Karen L. SOURCE: Current Diabetes Reports, (Dec 2006) Vol. 6, No. 6, pp.

417-423.

Refs: 60

ISSN: 1534-4827 CODEN: CDRUAK

United Kingdom COUNTRY:

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)

FILE SEGMENT: 027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical

> Instrumentation 003 Endocrinology

030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology

Drug Literature Index 037

038 Adverse Reactions Titles

0.48 Gastroenterology LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Jan 2007

Last Updated on STN: 4 May 2007

AB Gastrointestinal symptoms and disordered gut motility occur frequently in the diabetic population and are generally regarded as manifestations of gastrointestinal "autonomic dysfunction," although the relationships between both symptoms and dysmotility with abnormal cardiovascular

autonomic function are weak. It is now recognized that the blood glucose concentration is both a determinant of and determined by gastrointestinal function. An improved definition of the underlying pathophysiology should facilitate the development of therapies that are targeted more

effectively. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2006 by Current Science Inc.

ANSWER 8 OF 12 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006354674 EMBASE

TITLE: Promotility medications - Now and in the future. AUTHOR: Karamanolis, G.; Tack, J., Dr. (correspondence)

CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Gastroenterological Research, KU Leuven, Leuven,

Belgium. Jan. Tack@med.kuleuven.ac.be

ATTITHOR . Tack, J., Dr. (correspondence)

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, Division of

Gastroenterology, University Hospital Gasthuisberg,

Herestraat 49, BE-3000 Leuven, Belgium. Jan. Tack@med.kuleuv

en.ac.be

SOURCE: Digestive Diseases, (Jul 2006) Vol. 24, No. 3-4, pp.

297-307. Refs: 152

ISSN: 0257-2753 CODEN: DIDIEW

COUNTRY: Switzerland

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)

FILE SEGMENT: Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology 030

036 Health Policy, Economics and Management

Drug Literature Index 037

038 Adverse Reactions Titles

048 Gastroenterology

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Aug 2006

Last Updated on STN: 22 Aug 2006

Gastrointestinal promotility drugs stimulate smooth muscle contractions to enhance gastric emptying and small and large bowel transit. Currently available drug classes with prokinetic properties include antidopaminergic agents, serotonergic agents, and motilin-receptor agonists. Due to moderate prokinetic effects, poor symptomatic responses and the presence of adverse effects, there is a clear need for new classes of prokinetics. Several newer prokinetic drugs and drug classes are currently under

evaluation. Selecting candidate agents and designing the appropriate therapeutic trials is hampered by the lack of insight in the pathophysiology of motility-related symptoms. As gastrointestinal motor disorders are chronic, relapsing, and remitting disorders, it seems desirable that studies with candidate prokinetic drugs establish a long-term efficacy and not only short-term effects on gastrointestinal functions. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2006 S. Karger AG.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006354667 EMBASE

TITLE: Gastrointestinal motility disorders: An update.

AUTHOR: Lacy, Brian E., Dr. (correspondence); Weiser, Kirsten

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology,
Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center, Lebanon, NH, United

States. brian.lacy@hitchcock.org

AUTHOR: Lacy, Brian E., Dr. (correspondence)

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Area 4C,

Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center, 1 Medical Center Drive, Lebanon, NH 03756, United States. brian.lacy@hitchcock.org

SOURCE: Digestive Diseases, (Jul 2006) Vol. 24, No. 3-4, pp.

228-242. Refs: 205

ISSN: 0257-2753 CODEN: DIDIEW

COUNTRY: Switzerland

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 011 Otorhinolaryngology

030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology

037 Drug Literature Index 038 Adverse Reactions Titles

048 Gastroenterology LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English ENTRY DATE: Entered STN:

Entered STN: 22 Aug 2006 Last Updated on STN: 22 Aug 2006

- AB Gastrointestinal motility disorders encompass a wide array of signs and symptoms that can occur anywhere throughout the luminal gastrointestinal tract. Motility disorders are often chronic in nature and dramatically affect patients' quality of life. These prevalent disorders cause a tremendous impact both to the individual patient and to society as a whole. Significant progress has been made over the last 5 years in understanding the etiology and pathophysiology of gastrointestinal motility disorders. This clinical update will focus on seven of the most common gastrointestinal notility disorders (adsorders (achalasia, non-achalasia esophageal motility disorders, dyspepsia, gastroparesis, chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction, irritable bowel syndrome, and chronic constipation) with an emphasis on current treatment options and new therapeutic modalities. Copyright. COPYRGT. 2006 S. Karqer AG.
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006221644 EMBASE TITLE: The IBS market.

AGHDUR: Ashburn, Ted T., Dr. (correspondence); Gupta, Meera S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dynogen Pharmaceuticals Inc., 52 Second Avenue, Waltham, MA

02451, United States. tashburn@dynogen.com SOURCE: Nature Reviews Drug Discovery, (Feb 2006) Vol. 5, No. 2,

pp. 99-100.

Refs: 4

ISSN: 1474-1776 E-ISSN: 1474-1784 CODEN: NRDDAG

PUBLISHER IDENT .: N1961

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

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DOCUMENT TYPE:
                    Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT:
                    017
                            Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
                    030
                            Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
                    036
                            Health Policy, Economics and Management
                    037
                           Drug Literature Index
                    038
                            Adverse Reactions Titles
                            Gastroenterology
                    048
LANGUAGE:
                    English
ENTRY DATE:
                    Entered STN: 5 Jun 2006
                    Last Updated on STN: 5 Jun 2006
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ACCESSION NUMBER:
                    2005369856 EMBASE
TITLE:
                    Annual update 2004/2005 - Treatment of gastrointestinal
                    disorders.
                    Prous, J.R.
AUTHOR:
SOURCE:
                    Drugs of the Future, (Jun 2005) Vol. 30, No. 6, pp.
                    581-588.
                    ISSN: 0377-8282 CODEN: DRFUD4
COUNTRY:
                    Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE:
                    Journal: General Review: (Review)
                           Drug Literature Index
FILE SEGMENT:
                    037
                    048
                            Gastroenterology
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ENTRY DATE:
                    Entered STN: 29 Sep 2005
                    Last Updated on STN: 29 Sep 2005
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ACCESSION NUMBER:
                    2005294462 EMBASE
TITLE:
                    Digestive disease week 2005. Drug highlights II. 15-18 May
                    2005, Chicago, IL, USA.
                    De La Rue, Sarah A. (correspondence)
AUTHOR:
CORPORATE SOURCE:
                    University of Virginia, PO Box 800708, Charlottesville, VA
                    22908, United States. sarahdlr@virginia.edu.;
                    sarahdlr@virginia.edu
SOURCE:
                    IDrugs, (Jul 2005) Vol. 8, No. 7, pp. 539-541.
                    ISSN: 1369-7056 CODEN: IDRUFN
COUNTRY:
                    United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE:
                    Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT:
                    003
                           Endocrinology
                    030
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1 S L2 AND (CONSTIPATION OR DYSCHEZIA)

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L7

---Logging off of STN---

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Executing the logoff script...

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 COST IN U.S. DOLLARS
 SINCE FILE TOTAL SESSION FULL ESTIMATED COST
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STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 15:04:37 ON 29 JUL 2009